

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claims 5, 9-18, and 34.

1. (Original) A method for generating energy using a superconductor, comprising:
 - (a) generating a magnetic field having a field strength;
 - (b) locating the superconductor so it can reversibly interact with the magnetic field;
 - (c) causing the superconductor to change between a superconducting and a non-superconducting state, thus causing a change in the magnetic field strength; and
 - (d) coupling the magnetic field with a movable member responsive to the changing magnetic field strength.
2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising cooling and heating the superconductor through a transition temperature T_c defined by a transition between the states.
3. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising cooling the superconductor by immersing it in a cooling bath and heating it by allowing it to emerge from the cooling bath.
4. (Original) The method of Claim 3, including using liquid nitrogen for the cooling bath and further including using an YBCO superconductor.
5. (Cancelled).
6. (Original) A method for generating energy, comprising:
 - (a) generating a magnetic field with a magnet, the magnetic field having a magnetic field strength;
 - (b) disposing a superconducting article so it can interact with the magnetic field, the article having a non-superconductive state above T_c and a superconductive state below T_c ;

- (c) cooling and heating the superconducting article through T_c , thus causing a fluctuation in the magnetic field strength; and
 - (d) coupling the magnetic field with a movable member responsive to the fluctuating magnetic field strength.
- 7. (Original) The method of claim 6, further comprising allowing one of the magnet and the article to reversibly move between a near and a distal position relative to the other.
 - 8. (Original) The method of Claim 7, including connecting the member with one of the magnet and the article which is allowed to move.
 - 9. (Cancelled)
 - 10. (Cancelled)
 - 11. (Cancelled) .
 - 12. (Cancelled) .
 - 13. (Cancelled) .
 - 14. (Cancelled) .
 - 15. (Cancelled)
 - 16. (Cancelled) .
 - 17. (Cancelled)
 - 18. (Cancelled) .
 - 19. (Withdrawn)
 - 20. (Withdrawn)
 - 21. (Withdrawn) .
 - 22. (Withdrawn)
 - 23. (Withdrawn)
 - 24. (Withdrawn)
 - 25. (Withdrawn)
 - 26. (Withdrawn)

27. (Withdrawn) .
28. (Withdrawn)
29. (Withdrawn) .
30. (Withdrawn)
31. (Withdrawn)
32. ((Withdrawn)
33. (Original) A method for generating energy using an interaction between a superconductor and a magnetic field with a field strength, the superconductor being capable of a reversible transition between a superconducting and a non-superconducting state, the method comprising:
 - (a) cyclically effecting a plurality of the transitions between the states, thus causing the magnetic field strength at a given point to fluctuate; and
 - (b) coupling the magnetic field with a member which is reversibly movable in response to the fluctuation in magnetic field strength.
34. (Cancelled)